



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/792,319	03/03/2004	Gopalakrishnan G. Juttu	STC-03-0009	4366

7590

03/09/2005

Jim Wheelington
SABIC Americas, Inc.
SABIC Technology Center
1600 Industrial Blvd.
Houston, TX 77478

EXAMINER

DANG, THUAN D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

1764

DATE MAILED: 03/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/792,319

Applicant(s)

JUTTU ET AL.

Examiner

Thuan D. Dang

Art Unit

1764

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 January 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 15-36 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 3/3/04 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/16/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION***Election/Restrictions***

Applicant's election with traverse of group I in the reply filed on 1/19/05 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that (1) the examiner has not shown the claims of group I, group II and group III to be distinct according to MPEP802 (2) the examiner admitted that there are a relationship between group II and III and between I and III and (3) no undo burden will be placed on the office by examining all groups of claims together. This is not found persuasive because (1) clearly, in the previous Office action, the examiner has shows that these three groups are distinct (a) between group II and III, the catalyst (group II) can be made by different method such as a method without a calcinations (group III method requires a calcinations), (b) between group II and III, the catalyst of group III can be used for other processes such as isomerization of paraffins, and (c) group I and II are unrelated since they produce totally different products (hydrocarbon versus catalyst), (2) it is true to say that there are a relationship between group II and III and between I and III, but they are distinct independent as discussed above, (3) regardless of whether or not applicant(s) believe no undo burden would exist if all groups are examined together, applicant(s) have not shown that the alternative use for the catalyst, the alternative method for making the catalyst proposed by the examiner is not feasible.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

Art Unit: 1764

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 1, there is no step during which the aromatic product is produced. Therefore, how an aromatic product can be recovered. Further, the term "the aromatic product" lacks a clear antecedent basis.

Regarding claim 2-4, the term "the silicon to gallium atomic ratio" lacks an antecedent basis.

Regarding claims 5-7, it is unclear which one - mole, volume or mass - the percentage of Pt is based.

Regarding claim 14, claim recites the sodium form of the catalyst. However, it is unclear if this is this form is used as the catalyst or the precursor of the catalyst.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Desmond et al (4,766,265).

Art Unit: 1764

Desmond discloses a process of aromatization of alkane such as ethane to aromatic in the presence of a catalyst containing gallium zeolite having ZSM-5 structure a Si/Ga ratio ranging from 10:1 to 100:1 on which platinum has been deposited at the temperature ranging from 500 to 700°C under the pressure ranging from ambient to 20 atm and a space velocity from about 0.1 to about 50 (the abstract; field of invention; col. 2, lines 54-68; col. 3, lines 25-50; col. 4, lines 38-47).

The amount of platinum can be found on column 4, lines 5-25.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out

Art Unit: 1764

the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Desmond et al (4,766,265) in considered with the admitted prior art disclosed in the specification.

Desmond discloses a process as discussed above.

Desmond discloses on column 3, lines 3-5 that the as-synthesized molecular sieve can contain alkali metal. Further, as admitted by applicants on page 8 of the specification:

“According to the IUPAC recommendations, an example of the sodium form of the zeolite catalyst would be represented as:



where $x=0.1-25$; $y=60-100$; and $z=0.1-10$.”.

Such a sodium form of gallosilicate is well-known in the art. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the Desmond process by using this well-known zeolite as the gallosilicate for the Desmond catalyst to arrive at the applicants' claimed process since it is expected that using any form of gallosilicate to prepare the catalyst for Desmond's process would yield similar results.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686

Art Unit: 1764

F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-13 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 5, 7-9, 15, and 16 of copending Application No. 10/748,418. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the conflicting claims disclose a process of aromatization of alkane in the presence of MFI-catalyst containing gallium substituted for aluminum in the zeolite and platinum at a temperature 350 to 650°C at the pressure 10-2000 kPa. There are minor differences between the conflicting process and the claimed process including the ratio of Si/Ga, SV, and the ZSM-5 structure. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the conflicting process by using an appropriate Si/Ga, SV, and ZSM-5 structure since (1) it is expected that a zeolite having any ratio of Si/Ga would yield similar result, (2) SV is a parameter must be selected to optimize the process and (3) ZSM-5 is a MFI zeolite.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-14 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over copending Application No. 10/748,418 which has a common ownership with the instant

Art Unit: 1764

application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the copending application, it would constitute prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) if published or patented. This provisional rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is based upon a presumption of future publication or patenting of the conflicting application.

This provisional rejection might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the copending application was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by a showing of a date of invention for the instant application prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the copending application under 37 CFR 1.131. For applications filed on or after November 29, 1999, this rejection might also be overcome by showing that the subject matter of the reference and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person. See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thuan D. Dang whose telephone number is 571-272-1445. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu.

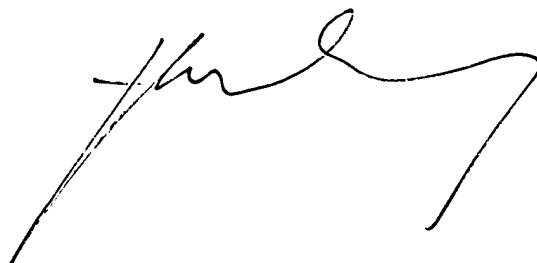
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on 571-272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 1764

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Thuan D. Dang
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1764

10792319.20050303

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Thuan D. Dang', written in a cursive style.